

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Stuyvesant Landing Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: \_\_\_\_\_

City or town: Stuyvesant State: New York County: Columbia

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D

<p>_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p> <p>_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>54</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>15</u>	<u>23</u>	outbuildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>71</u>	<u>29</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

**6. Function or Use**  
**Historic Functions**

Commerce/Trade: business  
Religion: religious facility  
Religion: church-related residence  
Domestic: single dwelling  
Funerary: cemetery  
Agriculture/ Subsistence: agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding  
Transportation: rail-related

**Current Functions**

Commerce/Trade: restaurant  
Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling  
Funerary: cemetery  
Government: post office  
Agriculture/ Subsistence: agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

No Style

Colonial: Dutch Colonial

Colonial: Georgian

Early Republic: "Federal"

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century: Greek Revival

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century: Gothic Revival

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century: Early Romanesque Revival

Late Victorian: Italianate

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Late Victorian: Stick/Eastlake

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century revivals: Colonial Revival

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century American movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Modern Movement

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, stone, brick, concrete

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Stuyvesant Landing Historic District in the Town of Stuyvesant, Columbia County, NY, is located on the east side of the Hudson River, and consists of low-lying lands adjacent to the river, an upland elevated plane to the east, and intervening hillside sites that are located on the approximately 140-foot slope between the two. The district has a suburban context; its standing resources are typically sited on landscaped lawns with formal plantings, separated by densely wooded areas.

The district is of irregular (although generally triangular) shape and is roughly bordered by the Amtrak/CSX railroad tracks on the west, NY Route 9J and Church Street on the east, and the Henry van Schaak farm, to the north. These district boundaries are drawn to encompass the hamlet of Stuyvesant Landing as it existed during the period of significance.

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The period of significance is ca. 1750-1935. This span encompasses the establishment and development of the hamlet and the construction date of its earliest surviving buildings. It reflects changes in the community due to its rise and subsequent fall as a transshipment center, changes wrought by the great fire of 1880, and the transformation of the hamlet into a bedroom community in the early twentieth century.

The period of significance ends in 1935. After this date the hamlet saw no additional development or construction until the late twentieth century. Since that time, construction has included restoration of the community's older homes and building of scattered infill dwellings.

The district retains a high level of integrity to its period of significance.

### **Location and Physical Context**

The Stuyvesant Landing Historic District is 75.9 acres in extent and encompasses low lying lands within the floodplain of the Hudson River, hillside properties, and an upland plain. The district has a village-like density with landscaped lawns intermixed with densely wooded areas. The upland area directly to the east is largely still used for agricultural purposes, although it has more recently experienced suburban development.

The district is located on the east side of the Hudson River and is bounded on the west by railroad tracks used by Amtrak; other boundaries reflect topography, transportation routes, and the extent of well-preserved resources associated with the identified themes. These include development and exploration (Criterion A) and excellent examples of domestic types popular from the mid-eighteenth century to 1935 (Criterion C).

One structure, the Stuyvesant Railroad Depot, has been previously individually listed on the National Register.

### **Classification of Individual Resources**

Individual resources were judged as contributing or non-contributing according to the following methodology:

- A contributing building or structure must have been present during the period of significance and be associated with one of the historic themes. In most cases, changes made during the period of significance are considered to contribute to the significance of the district if the change was related to one of the historic themes and occurred within the period of significance.
- Contributing buildings or structures retain architectural and material integrity, including cases where alterations have occurred, or original materials are suspected to remain under later materials.

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Non-contributing resources are buildings or structures within the district boundary that do not rise to a level of significance. Resources were determined to be non-contributing based on date of construction or extensive alterations such that the resource no longer retained clear connections to one of the themes or its historic appearance.

## Methodology

The following criteria were used to evaluate contributing/non-contributing status of resources (buildings, structures or sites) in the district.

- **Date:** The building, structure or site must have been present during the period of significance. All buildings or structures constructed after the end of the period of significance are non-contributing.

To qualify as contributing, a resource in the district must retain at least three aspects of integrity. For buildings or standing structures, primary among these are integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling.

- **Location:** A building or structure must remain on its original site or have been moved to its present site during the period of significance. No buildings or structures within the district are known to have been moved.
- **Setting:** The district boundaries were drawn to include an area that retains visual cohesion as a predominantly residential neighborhood. All structures within the district retain integrity of setting and continue to contribute to the continuity of the streetscape.
- **Association:** Properties built during the period of significance retain integrity of association.
- **Feeling:** Properties will retain integrity of feeling if they convey their historic character or use. In most cases this will mean that resources reveal their role in the community, whether as a residence, church or commercial building, which can be conveyed via scale, materials and design.
- **Design:** Properties will retain integrity of design if they retain sufficient character-defining features so that their original function remains legible. Changes during the period of significance that reflect original or long-term functions are acceptable if the changes themselves retain integrity. Buildings must retain their original form and roofline, and it must remain recognizable. Additions that significantly change or obscure the historic form or roofline are non-contributing except in cases wherein these alterations represent a conversion or change of use which occurred during the period of significance. Buildings which have two or more principal facades, one of which retains full integrity while others may not, will be considered contributing. Buildings must generally retain their original scale. Replacement windows in altered openings (for instance, a small window inserted into a wood surround) may be acceptable if the original opening remains readable and can be restored. Replacement windows installed outside of the period of significance, and which significantly alter fenestration by removing associated trim and/or altering window shape render buildings non-contributing.

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Storefronts are expected to have changed over time. Loss of original design and materials of the storefront does not make a building non-contributing if the original arrangement of entrance and display windows can still be read, or if the changes were made during the period of significance.

- **Materials:** Contributing resources should retain a predominance of materials that date to the period of significance—both original materials and/or historic materials from remodeling or additions made before 1975. The resource will remain contributing as long as these later materials do not significantly impact the original design.
- **Workmanship:** Contributing resources will retain integrity of workmanship if they retain significant construction methods and detailing reflecting the period of significance. Workmanship will be reflected in expressed structural systems, in aesthetic choices made by the builder and in the handling of materials.

## **Integrity**

### **Buildings and structures**

Buildings within the district typically retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The setting remains largely unchanged, and the district's current appearance reflects its history as a rural village. Although the three church structures within the district have been converted to residential use, their exteriors have been minimally altered, helping them to retain integrity of association.

The great majority of the buildings constructed within the district during the period ca. 1800-1935 remain, excepting those structures lost in the fire of 1880 that destroyed many of the waterside light industrial buildings. Replacements for those structures were, in turn, removed during the course of the twentieth century.

### **Resource List**

The following property list is organized alphabetically by street, then by ascending numerical order of street address.

## **Church Street**

### **4 Church Street**

*Property Name:* Captain Batsford house (1858); J. Davis (outbuilding, 1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1850

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 contributing outbuilding

*Description:* A one-and-one-half story wood framed gothic revival upright-and-wing vernacular dwelling with steep roofs, clad in board and batten siding. Window openings are capped with triangular panels, outlined with bold mouldings. Gothic inspired verge boards and posts on the open porches that extend across the west face of both the upright and wing portions of the house.

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### **7 (aka 9) Church Street**

*Property Name:* Dutch Reformed Church of Stuyvesant (Historical name)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1830-31; remodeled 1868 and 2023

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* Subscriptions to support the construction of this church were received by the building committee of the congregation beginning in the spring of 1830.<sup>1</sup> The church was remodeled, and an organ was installed in 1868.<sup>2</sup> Renovated for use as a residence in 2023.

The church is of traditional Wren-Gibbs form, with a staged tower partially embedded and centered in the gable end entrance façade of the rectangular sanctuary. Of wood frame construction, the building is currently sheathed with board and batten siding. Recent renovations have replaced many of the original windows, but the form and, consequently, original function of the building remains readable.

### **14 Church Street**

*Property Name:* Dutch Reformed church (owner in 1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1850

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame dwelling of rectangular plan, with shallow gable roof. The house occupies a banked foundation on its sloped site. The central door is flanked by undivided double-hung sash on the street (west) elevation. A one-story wood frame shed-roofed wing extends along the south elevation. The house has replacement sash and is sheathed with vinyl siding.

### **15 Church Street**

*Property Name:* Deacon's House, Dutch Reformed Church of Stuyvesant (Historical Name)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1850; ca. 1880

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame side-passage dwelling with later (late-nineteenth century) additions resulting in a complex plan outline. The earliest portion of the house has a gable-entry roof and two-story gabled wing of slightly smaller height and width to the east. Additions to the north included a two-story gable-roofed wing and a hipped-roof wing that fills a portion of the inset corner between the north wing and the earliest part of the dwelling.

Chief features include paired stacked bay windows on the south elevation and a covered porch that extends across the front of the house, sheltering the principal entrance. The porch has turned balusters, square posts with chamfered corners which support elliptical arches with keystones, which in turn are surmounted by a bracketed and denticulated cornice. Secondary porches at the southeast corner of the house and on the east elevation feature square posts on plinths that support flattened arches. A simple Greek Revival cornice extends around the base of the roof, with raking cornices and returns on the gable end walls. Paired porthole windows light the attic

<sup>1</sup> Letter to the editor, *Kinderhook Herald*, 17 June 1830, 2.

<sup>2</sup> "Local News and Gossip," *The Rhinebeck Gazette*, 5 May 1868, 3.

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level of the gable end wall on the east elevation. The house is sheathed with wood clapboards and has double-hung sash with varied divisions.

### 19 Church Street

*Property Name:* Anson McAllister house (previous to 1836); Dutch Reformed Church of Stuyvesant Parsonage (Historical Name)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1830; addition ca. 1836 and ca. 1875

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story wood frame dwelling, presently five bays in width, but originally constructed as a three-bay wide, side-gable side-passage dwelling. A two-bay wide gabled wing was constructed on the south side of the house ca. 1836 after it was acquired by the Dutch Reformed Church as a parsonage.<sup>3</sup> As expanded, the house is L-shaped in plan and sits on a stone foundation. It is sheathed with wood clapboards and has an asphalt shingle roof. Decorative “porthole” windows light the attic in the north gable, and east and west gable end walls. A later one-story addition with shed roof fills the inset corner of the “L”. A one-story open porch with hipped roof shelters a door in the east elevation; its roof is supported on square posts.

The interior features an elaborately turned newel at the base of the principal stair, moulded architraves with corner blocks, and a mantle whose five-part frieze is supported on turned columns.

### [21 Church Street] Firwood Cemetery

*Property Name:* Also known as Stuyvesant Landing Cemetery

*Date of construction:* ca. 1799; 1900 (incorporation date)

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing site

*Description:* A small village cemetery, initially established as early as 1799 (the date of the earliest identified burial), and containing approximately 664 interments at present. Some of the burials predating the incorporation of the cemetery in 1900 are reinterments from nearby family cemeteries and burial grounds.<sup>4</sup> Incorporation of the cemetery resulted in the construction of a cast stone (in imitation of granite) Greek Revival mausoleum with Doric corner pilasters and a sheet metal cornice. Burials are generally arranged in rows, with some family plots outlined by corner posts. Memorials represent all of the forms and styles popular from the late-eighteenth century to the present. The original path and roadway system remains intact, although sodded over at present. Mature plantings are located throughout the cemetery.

### 48 Church Street

*Date of construction:* ca. 1840

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A one-and-one-half story wood-frame, side-passage dwelling, with side gable roof. The house is three bays in width; the entry is located in the northernmost bay. A two-story shed-roofed wing is attached to the north elevation and a one-story gable-roofed wing extends to the

<sup>3</sup> Dutch Reformed Church of Stuyvesant, records. New Brunswick Seminary, New Brunswick, NJ.

<sup>4</sup> “Articles of Incorporation...,” *Chatham Courier*, 15 August 1900, 1.

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east. The house sits on a stone foundation and is sheathed with wood clapboards. It has a standing seam metal roof and retains its original wood sash. Windows are typically double-hung six-over-six; second floor windows are casement sash of six lights. A brick chimney straddles the south end of the gable roof.

### 50 Church Street

*Date of construction:* ca. 1970

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 non-contributing building; 1 non-contributing outbuilding, both due to having been constructed outside of the period of significance.

*Description:* A one-story wood-frame ranch style dwelling, of L-shaped plan with intersecting gable roofs. The house sits on a concrete foundation, is sheathed with clapboards, and has an asphalt shingle roof. One gable end wall has a brick veneer. Windows are sliding casements with metal frames. Associated with a small non-contributing wood-frame barn with gambrel roof, of recent construction date.

### 52 Church Street

Vacant lot, not counted

### 56 Church Street

*Property Name:* Methodist Episcopal Church (Historical name)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1880

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A wood-frame former church of Wren-Gibbs type. The sanctuary is rectangular in form and has a gable roof. A slightly narrower choir (or possibly office) of the same form is attached to the east end of the sanctuary, and a two-bay gable-roofed rear entry is attached to that. The bell tower is partially engaged and is centered on the Church Street (west) end of the building. The building is three bays wide on its principal elevation (Church Street) and is four bays on its side elevations. It sits on a brick and stone foundation and has a standing seam metal roof. Exterior detailing follows the Stick Style aesthetic, with wall expanses being divided by flat board trim painted in contrasting colors from the clapboards. Additional details include a blind arch with keystone near the top of the engaged tower, and vertical banding along the underside of the gable end wall are on the tower and base of the open bell cote. Sawtooth work, brackets and abstract foliate cartouches set within a plain board frieze complete the decoration at the top of the tower. The bell cote sits atop the tower and is of slightly smaller dimensions than it. The transitional truncated pyramidal roof between the two, and the incurved pyramidal roof that caps the bell cote are covered with asphalt shingles. The bell cote features gothic arches, chamfered corner posts and abstracted foliate decorations. Small gablets are centered on each face of the pyramidal roof.

Windows are double-hung wood-frame sash and are set within board architraves with projecting sills and moulded caps. Sash incorporate colored glass panels that surround large clear glazing. The upper panels repeat the gothic arch of the bell cote. Entry is through paired multipaneled doors surmounted by a large transom featuring colored and clear glass panels. Set within a board architrave, surmounted by a triangular pediment with vertical boarding separated into four

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compartments by board trim. Approached by a wood-frame stair with decorative newels and posts surmounted by finial, and with board-form balusters with cruciform cutouts. Now a private dwelling.

## Clow Lane

### 3 Clow Lane

*Date of construction:* ca. 1880; ca. 1900; ca. 1920

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 contributing outbuilding

*Description:* A two-story side-gable wood-frame single-family dwelling, the core of which is two bays in width with an entrance bay sheltered by a gable-roofed porch in the left-hand bay. The house sits on a parged stone foundation; an early wing, which doubled the size of the house, occupies a poured concrete foundation. A second wing, one-story in height, extends from the north end of the central block; this wing appears to be part of the original building campaign and is one bay wide and sits on a stone foundation. Windows throughout the house are double-hung sash of various sizes and include undivided sash, two-over-two and six-over-six windows. All windows feature board architraves with bracketed moulded window hoods; the entrance features an identical window hood and architrave. A shed-roofed porch extends from the north side of the entrance porch and replicates its Eastlake style detailing including turned columns and incised decoration. The Eastlake aesthetic is carried over to the principal entry door, which features four panels with incised decoration. A blind hexafoil sash is centered on the north gable end wall of the central block. A brick chimney is centered on the gable roof above. The house retains its original wood clapboards and wood sash windows. The core of the house is covered with a standing seam metal roof; secondary roofs are covered with asphalt shingles.

Associated with the house is a one-story gable-entry wood frame garage, ca. 1920, with paired sliding doors.

### 4 Clow Lane

*Date of construction:* ca. 1885

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story gable-entry wood-frame dwelling, three bays in width with a two-story flat-roofed wing attached to the west side wall. Both feature an Italianate cornice with paired brackets superimposed over a broad frieze. The dwelling sits on a brick foundation. Windows are two-over-two wood-frame sash and have bracketed window hoods of simple form. The house is sheathed in cement asbestos shingles over the original clapboards. Some losses to cornice brackets on secondary elevations; a pair of sliding doors have been installed on the north elevation of the wing. A concrete block chimney is centered on the gable roof, which is covered with a standing seam metal roof. The flat roofed portion of the house is covered with asphalt roll roofing.

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### **8 Clow Lane**

*Date of construction:* ca. 1880; ca. 1990

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame, gable-entry single-family dwelling, three bays in width with a side passage entrance. A two-bay wide two-story wood-frame gable-roofed wing is attached to the north side of the main block and appears to be contemporary with it. Both are on parged stone foundations. A large two-story addition, attached to the south side of the main block, is also of wood frame construction and appears to date to ca. 1990. A smaller addition with shed roof forms an enclosure at the north end of the early twentieth century porch that extends across the width of the three-bay wide core on its west face. A one-story enclosed porch, three bays in width, extends across much of the east elevation of the central portion of the dwelling.

The house is sheathed in wood clapboards, has asphalt shingle roofs and wood sash windows. Bracketed window hoods with simple board architraves are an original feature that was replicated in the later addition. Windows in the original portion of the house are six-over-six double-hung sash; the addition contains a variety of window types and opening sizes. A bracketed cornice with returns surmounts the gable end walls of the central portion of the house. A small brick chimney is centrally located on the ridge of the gable roof. A stove flue is enclosed within a framed chimney at the south end of the addition.

### **9 Clow Lane (aka 6 Clow Lane)**

*Date of construction:* ca. 1870

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 non-contributing outbuilding, due to insufficient age

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame single-family dwelling, sitting on a stone foundation. The gable-entry street elevation is two bays in width. The house is sheathed with cedar shakes and has a standing seam metal roof. A brick chimney is located at the southeast corner of the house; a second chimney is attached to the north elevation. A one-story pergola extends across the full width of the Clow Lane elevation. A one-story hipped roof porch with turned posts extends across a portion of the south elevation. Windows are undivided double-hung sash and appear to be replacements. Some components of the porch have also been replaced.

### **11 Clow Lane**

*Date of construction:* ca. 1870

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story, three-bay wide, gable-entry, side-passage wood frame single family dwelling, sitting on a brick foundation. A one-story side-gable garage addition is attached to the north elevation and is set back from the street. Windows are typically six-over-six double-hung sash and are wood replacements. Three-light sash are located above the entrance and on the south elevation.

A raking cornice with flattened Greek Revival detailing surmounts the street elevation; it returns along the north and south flanks of the house. A round-headed four-light sash illuminates the

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attic in the gable end wall. The entrance is enframed by a Greek Revival frontispiece of modified temple form and simplified detailing. A one-story shed-roofed wing is attached to the south face of the house.

The house and its additions are sheathed with wood clapboards and have asphalt shingle roofs. A large brick chimney is located at the base of the south slope of the roof.

## 12 Clow Lane

*Date of construction:* ca. 1875; ca. 1925

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 contributing outbuilding

*Description:* A two-story wood frame dwelling, four bays wide with side-gable roof, resting on a stone foundation. The house is sheathed with wood clapboards, and has a one-and-one-half story wood frame addition at its south end. A two-story gable-roofed wing extends from the east side of the main block; it has a one-story extension attached to its east end. A porch extends across the original portion of the house; its hipped roof is supported on latticed posts. The porch and cornice of the house feature brackets; that of the main block of the house also features dentils. The south-end addition rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation and has a three-sided bay window supported by brackets, above which is a gabled dormer. Windows are typically two-over-two double-hung sash; first floor openings on the principal (west) elevation extend to the floor and are of the French door type.

A one-story wood frame gable-entry garage, ca. 1925, is associated with the house.

## Columbia County Route 26A

### 4 CR 26A

*Property Name:* Stuyvesant Hotel/ G. Clapp (1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1830; ca. 1880; ca. 1989

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* The oldest portion of this structure is a two-story wood-frame, gable-entry structure, three bays in width with a side passage. The entrance has a frontispiece that incorporates a transom and sidelights and moulded architraves. A Greek Revival style one-story porch extends across the first floor and the corners are emphasized by giant order pilasters with inset moulded panels. Nineteenth century additions constructed to convert the house into a hotel greatly expanded it, adding a five bay long two-story wing to the west and a wing with stacked three-sided bay windows and a crossgable roof, to the east. A two-story two-bay addition with gabled roof extends to the south from the west end of the west wing. The earliest portion of the building sits on a stone foundation; later additions occupy brick foundations. The sloping site results in the west end of the foundation being fully exposed. A two-story porch with hipped roof extends across the five-bay width of the building at the west end. The various components of the former hotel are made visually cohesive by the use of a bracketed cornice, which extends along the roofline. Windows throughout are double-hung sash; the majority have either undivided sash or six-over-six sash.

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An addition was constructed to the south side of the building ca. 1989, when it was converted into seven townhouse units.<sup>5</sup> The addition is attached to the back of the building and is not visible from the street.

## 12 CR 26A

*Date of construction:* ca. 1880

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame dwelling, rectangular in plan with a gable roof, with one-story leanto, attached to the south elevation. The house is sheathed with vinyl siding, sits on a concrete (or concrete-encased stone) foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. Windows largely consist of undivided light wood or clad double-hung sash replacement windows. A concrete block chimney is located on the north slope of the roof.

### 12.1 CR 26A

Vacant land, not counted

## 39 CR 26A

*Property Name:* H. Clapp house (1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1840

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame house of L-shaped plan, four bays in width on its principal elevation, with a side-passage entry. The house occupies a stone and concrete foundation and has a hipped standing seam metal roof. Windows are typically six-over-six divided light double-hung sash at the first floor level, with six-over-three windows at the second-floor level. Giant order corner pilasters with Doric caps are located at the corners of the street façade; they support a Greek Revival cornice that returns along the side elevations of the house. The principal entrance has a pilastered Greek Revival frontispiece. A two-story open porch with hipped roof extends to the west from the north end of the west elevation.

## 43 CR 26A

*Date of construction:* ca. 1850

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story upright and wing vernacular dwelling of wood frame construction, with later one-story wing with three shed-roofed dormers. The “upright” portion of the house is two bays in width; the wing, one bay wide. A shed-roofed addition containing the principal entrance and an adjacent paired window has been added to the front of the house. The house retains wood windows, chiefly undivided light double-hung sash, which are replacements. The house is sheathed with stained clapboards, sits on a parged stone foundation and its intersecting gable roofs are covered with standing seam metal and asphalt shingles.

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<sup>5</sup> Juanita Knott. *Hotels of Stuyvesant* (Stuyvesant NY: n. p), n. p.

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#### 45 CR 26A

*Property Name:* Requa House

*Date of construction:* 1850

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story, five bay wide, center passage wood frame dwelling with side-gable roof. A simple cornice with returns on the gable end wall elevations runs along the roof edge. The house is sheathed with clapboards, sits on a stone and brick foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. A concrete block chimney is attached to the east elevation. Windows are six-over-six divided light double-hung sash.

#### 46 CR 26A

*Property Name:* Charles Duntz house (1870); Aaron Vosburgh house (1874)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1860; ca. 1910

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame dwelling of L-shaped plan, consisting of a gable-entry three-bay wide side-passage dwelling with two-story ell at right angles resting on a stone foundation. The house is sheathed with wood clapboards. An early-twentieth century wrap-around porch has a shed roof which is supported on a denticulated cornice and frieze and is in turn supported by turned columns on paneled plinths. The entrance bay is emphasized by a gablet roof and a slight projection of the porch roof, the columns of which rest on stoop embrasures. A two-story three-sided bay window with gable roof on the east elevation appears to be an addition that is contemporary with the porch, ca. 1910. An Italianate bracketed cornice extends around the house. Windows are chiefly undivided light double-hung sash and appear to be replacements. All windows have plain board architraves with moulded lintels. The roofs are covered with asphalt shingles.

#### 68 CR 26A

*Date of construction:* 1931

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A one-story, side-gable wood frame Colonial Revival dwelling, the central door flanked by three-part windows with fixed center panels and sheltered by a porch, the curved roof of which is supported on paired fluted Tuscan columns. A second open porch with gable roof and supported on columns of the same type (but of larger diameter) is attached to the west gable end wall. The house sits on a board-formed concrete foundation, is sheathed with vinyl siding and has a cement-asbestos roof. A brick chimney is located in the west end of the south slope of the roof; a second brick chimney is attached to the east elevation. Windows are typically double-hung sash of varied sizes and configurations; some of the windows are replacements.

#### 76 CR 26A

*Date of construction:* ca. 1875

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame single family dwelling of T-shaped plan, featuring a wrap-around porch and intersecting clipped gable roofs. The first-floor entry façade has a side-passage entrance and is three bays in width. Above, paired sash are sheltered by an awning-form

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lintel and have upper sash with curved heads. This treatment is repeated on the second-floor gable ends of the side elevations. First floor windows have board architraves and moulded lintels. Those on the street elevation extend to the porch floor. Several openings are “blind” and covered with inoperable louvered shutters; they help to maintain the appearance of regular spacing of the fenestration. Windows are typically double-hung sash, and are undivided or two-over-two, and appear to be original. The porch columns have been (temporarily) removed during ongoing restoration work. The house is sheathed with wood clapboards and has a metal roof.

## 82 CR 26A

*Date of construction:* ca. 1875

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 non-contributing outbuilding

*Description:* A one-and-one half story side-gable wood-frame dwelling, five bays in width, with central wall gable containing paired sash. The house is T-shaped in plan and sits on a brick and concrete block foundation. The end wall gables and that of the wall gable have elaborate screened decorative panels. Windows at the first and second floor levels have board architraves with awning-form lintels supported on brackets. The house has wood clapboards and is covered with a standing seam metal roof. A hipped-roof porch supported on four chamfered posts and two pilasters shelters the central three bays of the street elevation. Windows are typically two-over-two double-hung wood frame sash and appear to be original. Some alterations to fenestration pattern on secondary elevations. Two blind openings, covered with fixed louvered shutters, flank both sides of the second-floor window on the street elevation. This detail, and the use of similar lintels on both this house and the adjacent 76 CR 26A, suggest the same builder for both dwellings.

A non-contributing wood-frame garage (ca. 1970) is also located on this parcel.

## New York Route 9J

### 950 NY Route 9J

*Property Name:* J. Albertson house (1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1850

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story, brick masonry side-gable single family dwelling. The house is three bays in width and has a side-passage entry. Brick is laid in a mix of common and running bond and window and door openings have simple rectangular stone lintels. A two-story wood frame and brick ell has a shed roof and has an attached shed-roofed leanto. A late-nineteenth century porch extends across the west elevation and along the south face of the house, engaging the ell. The northernmost two bays of the porch have been enclosed. A small brick chimney is located at the roof ridge near the north gable end wall. The house sits on a brick foundation and has a standing seam metal roof.

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### **954 NY Route 9J**

*Property Name:* Mrs. Claw house (1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1820

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story wood frame side gable dwelling on a stone foundation, five bays in width with a central entrance. Windows have moulded architraves and the entry has a pedimented surround. Windows are two-over-two double hung sash. The house sits on a stone foundation, is sheathed with vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. A brick chimney is located at the roof ridge near the north end of the house; a second, concrete block, chimney, is attached to the south gable end wall. A porch with shed roof, sheltering the entrance, is a recent addition.

### **956 NY Route 9J**

*Date of construction:* ca. 2000

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 non-contributing building due to insufficient age

*Description:* A two-story wood frame ranch style dwelling, rectangular in plan and with a poured concrete foundation which is banked into its site. The house has a side gable and double hung vinyl sash. It has an asphalt shingle roof and is sheathed with vinyl siding. Entry is at the second-floor level and is accessed via a stair and elevated deck.

### **970 NY Route 9J**

*Property Name:* C. McAlaster house (1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1850

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story gable-entry wood-frame dwelling, three bays in width with a side-passage entry. A one-story hipped roof porch with Greek Revival detailing, the roof of which is supported by four square columns with moulded caps and bases, extends across the first floor of the street elevation. A later addition, one story in height with a gable roof, is attached to the south elevation of the house. Windows have been replaced although they appear to retain their original configuration on the street elevation. The house sits on a stone foundation and has standing seam metal roofs. A brick chimney is located at the juncture of the house and its wing.

### **972 NY Route 9J**

*Property Name:* J. P. Vosburgh house (1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1830

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story side-gable wood-frame dwelling, five bays in width, with a central entry bay. The entrance is flanked by two narrow engaged sidelights and is sheltered by a three-bay wide porch or recent construction date. A shed-roofed leanto extends across the back of the house. A one-story gable-roofed two-bay garage on poured concrete foundation is attached to the north end of the house. Windows are original six-over-six double-hung sash, and the house is sheathed with clapboards. The house sits on a banked stone foundation and has a standing seam metal roof. Brick chimneys are located at the north and south gable end walls.

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### 978 NY Route 9J

*Date of construction:* ca. 1860

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A one-and-one-half story, side-gable, wood-frame dwelling, four bays in width with an entrance between the first and second bays from the south at the first floor level. The house has a late-nineteenth century three-sided bay window on its south elevation and a leanto extends across the back. A hipped roof porch supported on square posts extends across the street elevation. It sits on a stone foundation, is sheathed with wood clapboards, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A brick chimney is attached to the south gable end wall. Windows are undivided light double-hung sash. Second floor windows on the street elevation are undivided casement sash.

### 984 NY Route 9J

*Property Name:* Dr. N. Rusk house (1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1840; ca. 1870

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 non-contributing outbuilding

*Description:* A two-story wood frame side-gable dwelling, five bays in width with a center passage entrance. A covered porch shelters the entry, which features attached sidelights. The house sits on a banked brick and stone foundation and has an attached three-bay wide frame side-gabled wing with two story porch that extends across its full width. Windows throughout are the original six-over-six wood-frame double-hung sash. A two-story three-sided bay window is located on the south elevation. The house has a Greek Revival cornice and raking cornices on its side elevations. Brackets were added at a later date to the street elevation of the main block. Three brick chimneys are located along the ridge of the main block and its wing.

Associated is a non-contributing two-story wood-frame, two bay wide, gable entry carriage barn of recent construction date.

### 995 NY Route 9J

*Property Name:* Edward Murrell Jr and Lucina Murrell house (1880)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1825 with additions dating to the late nineteenth century and early twenty-first century

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 non-contributing outbuilding

*Description:* A one-and-one-half story wood-frame, center passage, side-gable dwelling, five bays in width on its street elevation. A shed-roofed porch shelters the entry and adjacent window bays. The house is sheathed with wood siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. Windows on the principal façade are six-over-six double-hung sash; secondary elevations have two-over-two or undivided light double-hung sash.

Associated with a non-contributing one-story side-gable wood frame outbuilding of recent construction date.

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### **1001 NY Route 9J (formerly 30 Riverview Street)**

*Date of construction:* ca. 1900; ca. 2007

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 non-contributing building

*Description:* A three-bay wide side-gable wood-frame reproduction Gothic Revival cottage with a central entry bay emphasized by a large wall gable, flanked by smaller gable-roofed dormers. A hipped roof porch supported on carpenter gothic openwork posts extends across the full width of the west elevation, overlooking the river. Sheathed with board and batten siding, it has a standing seam metal roof and sits on a poured concrete foundation.

The house was originally a barn, constructed previous to the 1940s, and was converted to a dwelling before 1959. It was significantly altered to its present appearance ca. 2007.

### **1005 NY Route 9J**

*Date of construction:* ca. 1870

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 contributing outbuilding

*Description:* A two-story, wood frame dwelling of T-shaped plan with crossgable roof. A one-story flat roofed wing is attached to the west side of the house. The house is three bays in width and has a side passage entrance sheltered by a one-story hipped roof porch with turned posts which extends across the width of the front elevation. A gabled projection, one bay deep, is located on the south elevation. The house is sheathed with cement asbestos shingles, it has a standing seam metal roof and sits on a brick foundation. Windows are undivided double-hung wood frame sash. A casement sash with decorative divisions is centered in the street-facing gable end wall; a second window of similar design lights the stair hall on the north elevation. Small rectangular bay windows are located on both the north and south elevations.

Associated with a one-and-one-half story side-gable wood-frame carriage barn with two carriage bays and a hay loft door above. It is sheathed with German or novelty siding and has an asphalt shingle roof.

### **1012 NY Route 9J**

*Property Name:* Mrs. Peters house (1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1790; ca. 1820; ca. 1870

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 3 contributing outbuildings

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame dwelling, five bays in width at the first-floor level and six bays wide above the hipped roof porch that extends across the full width of the street façade of the house. The original house on the site, a New World Dutch vernacular dwelling constructed in the late eighteenth century, is incorporated in the northeast corner of the present building. Its side-gable roof and north and east elevations remain legible on the exterior. All facades of the house are topped with a bracketed cornice except the east face of the original house, which retains a neoclassical frieze, cornice, and return, together with a paneled corner pilaster (similar to those used at the Bidwell house at 1019 NY Route 9J), suggesting an early renovation dating

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to the early nineteenth century. Additions in the third quarter of the nineteenth century greatly expanded the house and gave it a thru center passage. A one-story porch supported on chamfered posts with moulded caps extends across most of the east elevation. The house sits on a stone and brick foundation, is sheathed with wood siding and has asphalt shingle roofs. Windows throughout are original two-over-two double hung sash, except at the first floor of the street elevation, where the windows extend to the floor. Brick chimneys are located at the northeast corner of the house and at the south end wall.

Associated contributing outbuildings include a summer kitchen, a small carriage barn, and a servant's dwelling. All date to the middle decades of the nineteenth century and may be contemporary with the expansion of the house. All outbuildings are of wood frame construction and typically have six-over-six double-hung sash windows and standing seam metal roofs.

### **1015 NY Route 9J**

*Date of construction:* 2009

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 non-contributing building due to insufficient age

*Description:* A one-story cape style dwelling of wood frame construction with side-gable roof. It is five bays in width and has an attached one-bay garage, also with side-gable roof, at its north end. Two gable-roofed dormers light the second floor. Sheathed with wood clapboards, it has an asphalt roof and sits on a concrete foundation.

### **1019 NY Route 9J**

*Property Name:* Alexander and Sarah Bidwell house

*Date of construction:* ca. 1830; ca. 1855

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame three-bay wide gable entry side-passage dwelling, sitting on a banked stone and brick foundation with a one-and-one-half story frame wing extending to the north, together forming an upright-and-wing vernacular form dwelling. The house features restrained detailing including paneled corner pilasters and simple classical cornice with returns. Triangular windows with diamond-shaped panes light the east and west ends of the gable end walls; this latter detail is suggestive of a mid-nineteenth century alteration. The house features a basement kitchen. The original entrance appears to have been on the west front of the house; although east and west fronts are similar in their detailing, the west entry frontispiece is slightly more formal, and the interior stairs land at the west end of the hall. Windows are typically six-over-six wood sash, with some modifications to fenestration on the rear elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles; a brick chimney is centered on the gable roof of the main block.

### **1062 NY Route 9J (aka 9770 NY Route 9J )**

*Date of construction:* ca. 1935

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A one-story rusticated concrete block commercial structure, rectangular in plan and with a flat roof. The walls have ceramic tile coping. Retains original steel sash, display windows and vehicular bay doors.

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### 1081 NY Route 9J

*Property Name:* Henry van Schaak house (original occupant); William Thomas house (1858); Beaver Hall

*Date of construction:* ca. 1775; ca. 1925; ca. 2010

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 non-contributing outbuilding, due to insufficient age.

*Description:* Traditionally assigned a construction date of 1803, this house appears to be significantly older. It bears a close resemblance to that of David van Schaack, constructed in nearby Kinderhook in 1774 (NRL) and to the Cuyler house, formerly located in Rensselaer and also along the river, built in 1767. All feature prominent Palladian windows over principal entrances that have elaborate frontispieces that incorporate sidelights, neoclassical friezes and pediments, hipped roofs, central passages and end wall chimneys. The similarities are such that they suggest the same builder for all three houses. The Henry van Schaak house differentiates itself from the other two examples by the introduction of a slightly projecting center bay with gable on its principal façade, facing the Hudson River.

Like the other two examples, the house is of brick masonry construction on a stone foundation, the brick laid in Flemish bond, is two stories in height, and is five bays in width. A broad paneled frieze with denticulated cornice extends along all four elevations of the house. Windows are 12-over-12 double-hung sash. A projecting stringcourse separates the first and second floors. A hipped roof porch shelters what is today the principal entrance on the east elevation. Its roof is supported by two Tuscan columns. Detached sidelights flank the door.

One-story wings of compatible design (replicating the details used in the main block of the house) and apparently inspired by those added to the David van Schaack house in the 1830s, are attached to the north and south elevations. The south wing was constructed previous to 1930, while the house was being used as an old age home. The north wing was constructed in the twenty-first century.

A non-contributing concrete block outbuilding is associated with the house.

### 1091 and 1094 NY Route 9J

*Property Name:* Henry van Schaak house (original occupant); B. Shultz house (1858)

*Date of construction:* 1807

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 4 contributing outbuildings; 6 non-contributing outbuildings

*Description:* A two-story, five bay wide, side-gable brick masonry single family dwelling. The brick of the superstructure is laid in Flemish bond and the 12-over-12 double-hung sash are surmounted by brick jack arches. The entrance is centered on the east elevation and consists of a door flanked by four-over-four light windows conjoined to the door jambs, all under an ogee-form pediment. The house sits on a brick foundation and has a slate roof. Brick chimneys are located at the north and south gable end walls. End wall elevations feature paired attic windows, the tops of which are partially obscured by the bracketed cornice that extends around the building and which was probably installed ca. 1860 or so. It appears that the original roof slope

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was lowered at that time. A one-and-one-half story gable-roofed brick masonry wing extends from the north end of the west elevation; it appears to be roughly contemporary with the main block of the house. This wing was later extended by the addition of a larger brick masonry gabled wing that features a bracketed cornice of similar design to that which was added to the main block and so may be contemporary with that renovation. Both the original wing and the later addition have brick chimneys in their west walls.

An early fuel station, ca. 1920, is located to the north of the house. It is of wood frame construction and has a metal roof imitating clay tile. It has an inset porch supported on two square columns with exaggerated entasis. Associated barns and outbuildings are located to the east, across NY Route 9J on a parcel that is designated 1094 NY Route 9J. Among these is a brick masonry well house, octagonal in plan and with paneled walls, and two contributing barns, together with a large barn of recent construction date (non-contributing) and several greenhouses, also of recent build date (non-contributing).

**Two vacant lots**—not counted

### **NY Route 9J [Opposite 1012 NY Route 9J] (Butler Family Cemetery)**

*Property Name:* Butler Family Cemetery

*Date of construction:* 1778

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing site

*Description:* A small family cemetery consisting of 81 identified burials with internment dates spanning the period 1778-1895.

A small inactive family cemetery, the final resting place of members of the Butler and associated families. Memorials represent popular types and forms during the nearly 120-year period of use of the site; stones from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century predominate. Stones are arranged in rows, reflecting an aesthetic common before the popularity of the Rural Cemetery movement.

**Vacant lot**—not counted

### **Rectory Lane**

#### **3 (aka 7) Rectory Lane**

*Property Name:* Rectory of the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Historical name)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1922

*Builders:* Casabonne & Muloney

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story foursquare dwelling of wood frame construction, with hipped roof. The house is three bays in width and has a central entrance. An enclosed porch with central gable supported on paired columns extends across the street elevation. A one-story hipped roof wing incorporating a porch and mud room is attached to the east elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the house is sheathed with wood clapboards. Shed-roofed dormers are

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centered on the west, north and east slopes of the roof. The house sits on a concrete foundation. Brick chimneys are located in the northeast corner of the house and attached to the face of the south elevation. Constructed at the same time as the associated, adjacent, Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.<sup>6</sup>

### 5 (aka 9) Rectory Lane

*Property Name:* Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Historical name)

*Date of construction:* 1921-22

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* The initial sanctuary for the congregation of the Church of the Nativity was constructed in 1873.<sup>7</sup> It burned in the fire of 1880 and was replaced many years later by this structure, which first opened for service in December 1922 and which served the communities of Newton Hook (to the south) and Schodack Landing (to the north).<sup>8</sup>

The building is of wood frame construction with a brick and stone masonry veneer and sits on a poured concrete foundation (Figure 17). It has a slate roof. It has a steep gable roof and is three bays wide on the street elevation. A projecting entrance vestibule with flat roof is centered on the west elevation and has a crenelated parapet. The building is five bays in length, each bay separated by stepped buttresses and containing a single lancet-arched window. A larger window of similar type is centered above the entrance and has a limestone enframing worked into quoins. The building is of a form that was typical for catholic parishes of its period and makes use of klinker brick set in Flemish bond and limestone trim with gothic detailing.

The church was deconsecrated after the merger of its congregation with one located in Stuyvesant Falls in 1993.

## Riverview Street

### 4 Riverview Street

*Property Name:* J. I Claw (1858); Dr. N. Rusk (1873, 1888)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1770

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A one-and-one-half story wood-frame dwelling of rectangular plan, with a shed-roofed leanto attached to its west side. The house originally faced what is today NY 9J; current entry is via a door in the south elevation. This door is sheltered by a three-bay wide porch of recent construction date. The house sits on a stone foundation, has wood clapboard and cedar shake siding, and a standing seam metal roof. A brick and concrete block chimney rises from the center of the roof and a concrete block chimney from the center of the roof of the leanto. A simple cornice has returns on the north and south gable end walls. A shed-roofed porch extends across most of the north face of the house. The window configuration has been altered and windows have been replaced, typically with undivided double-hung sash.

<sup>6</sup> "Bishop Gibbons to Lay Cornerstone at Stuyvesant," *Times-Union Extra!* (Albany, NY), 24 July 1922, 8.

<sup>7</sup> Franklin Ellis. *History of Columbia County* (Philadelphia, PA: Everts and Ensign, 1878), 397.

<sup>8</sup> Bishop Gibbons, 8.

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### 10 Riverview Street

*Date of construction:* ca. 1930; 2023

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A one-and-one-half story wood frame bungalow with side-gable roof. An inset porch with skirt extends the full width of the street façade and a three-bay wide shed-roofed dormer lights the second floor above. A dormer of the same size and type is located on the east slope of the roof. Fenestration is irregularly spaced but typically consists of double-hung sash in three-over-one configuration. An open shed-roofed porch is centered on the west elevation. The house sits on a concrete or parged brick foundation, is sheathed with wood clapboards and has an asphalt shingle roof. Brick chimneys are attached to the north and south gable end walls. A one-story wood frame side-gable wing addition on poured concrete foundation was constructed in 2023. Its design repeats the detailing and scale of the original portion of the house.

### 12 Riverview Street

*Property Name:* W. TenEyck house (1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1830; ca. 1875

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A one-and-one-half story wood frame single-family dwelling, rectangular in plan with a side-gable roof. The house is three bays in width and has a side passage entrance, sheltered by a bracketed porch (ca. 1875) that extends across the street elevation. The entry features sidelights and a transom with neoclassical architraves; a cornice that returns along the gable end walls features details of the same delicate scale. A two-story wing extends to the east. The house sits on a stone foundation, is clad with wood clapboards, and has a standing seam metal roof. Windows are a combination of two-over-two double hung sash and six-light casements. A brick chimney is centered on the north gable end wall; a concrete block chimney is attached to the face of the same wall.

### 14 Riverview Street

*Property Name:* A. Sharp house (1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1850

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 non-contributing outbuilding due to having been constructed outside of the period of significance.

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame dwelling with gable entrance sheltered by a two-story inset porch, the square columns of which support a denticulated pediment. A one-story T-shaped wing is attached to the east end of the house. The house sits on a stone foundation, is sheathed with wood clapboards and has an asphalt shingle roof. Windows are typically six-over-six double hung sash and are replacements. Some of the sash on the north elevation have been altered. The majority of the exterior finishes and details of this dwelling have been recently replaced. The house does, however, retain its overall form and scale, and continues to contribute to the Riverview Street streetscape.

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A structure has stood on this property as early as 1836.<sup>9</sup> It may be that portions of the present house date to that period. Associated on its site is a non-contributing outbuilding, one story in height and with a gable roof, constructed ca. 2015.

### **16 Riverview Street**

*Property Name:* William McAlaster house (1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1850; ca. 1950

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 2 non-contributing outbuildings, due to their having been constructed outside of the period of significance.

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame side-gable dwelling, three bays in width, with a side passage entrance that has attached sidelights. A shed-roofed enclosed porch extends across the street façade. A two-story shed-roofed leanto extends across the back of the house; a one-story gable roofed wing of later date is attached to that. The house sits on a stone foundation, is covered with cement-asbestos shingles, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Windows are undivided light double-hung sash. A brick chimney is attached to the south end gable wall; a concrete block chimney is attached to the north gable end wall.

A one-story wood frame garage and a frame outbuilding of one story are associated with the house; both are non-contributing because they were built subsequent to the period of significance.

### **18 Riverview Street**

*Property Name:* J. P. Acker house (in 1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1840; ca. 1910

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 contributing outbuilding.

*Description:* The earliest available view of this house (1858) shows it to have been originally constructed as a temple-form Greek Revival dwelling with flanking two bay wide wings. The core of the dwelling is one-and-one half stories in height, has an inset porch with fully developed cornice, frieze and pediment, supported on four square Doric order columns. It is three bays in width and has a side-passage entry. Adjacent windows, and those on the south elevation and on the west face of the remaining north wing extend to the floor. Eyebrow windows lighting the second-floor rooms are set within the frieze on the north, south and west faces of the building. The north wing is one story in height and three irregularly spaced bays in width. The porch that once extended across its west elevation was removed at an unknown date after 1858; possibly when the wing was extended to the north. The east slope of the wing's roof extends across the east face of the main block of the house as an open porch. The south wing was removed at an unrecorded date after 1858.

A two-story kitchen wing, attached to the east end of the north wing, originally had a flat roof; the present gabled roof represents an early twentieth century alteration. The original roof survives as the floor of the wing's attic.

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<sup>9</sup> A deed transferring the property from Cornelius Schermerhorn to Anson McAllister includes reference to "tenements and appurtenances" on the property and is dated 25 January 1837.

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The entire house is of wood frame construction, sits on a stone foundation and is sheathed with wood clapboards. Standing seam metal panels cover the roofs. Brick chimneys are located on the ridges of the main block of the house, the north wing and the kitchen wing.

A two-and-a-half story carriage barn is associated with this house; it is located at the east end of the property and faces NY 9J.

### **20 Riverview Street**

*Date of construction:* ca. 1883; ca. 1935

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A three-bay wide wood frame dwelling (since ca. 1935 encased with a brick veneer) of square plan with central entrance flanked by three-sided bay windows over which are paired sash. A large plate glass window is centered over the narrow entrance, which is sheltered by an open gable roof supported on two brackets. A wall gable, centering a demi-lune window, emphasizes the entrance bay on the street (west) elevation. A bracketed cornice extends around the base of the roof on the three sides of the building visible from the street. The house sits on a pargeted stone foundation and has a hipped roof that is covered with standing seam metal panels. A two-story wing, also with hipped roof, extends from the north end of the east elevation of the house. A one-story wing of rectangular plan, with flat roof extends the house further to the east. This later addition appears to be of brick masonry construction, and contemporary with other alterations made to the house ca. 1935.

The majority of the windows in the house consist of paired double-hung sash of narrow width. Brick chimneys are located in the south slope of the roof, and attached to the face of the north elevation.

### **22 Riverview Street**

*Property Name:* River Cottage

*Date of construction:* ca. 1880; ca. 1910

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 contributing outbuilding.

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame gable-entry dwelling, three bays in width on the first floor. A large Colonial Revival porch with shed roof and gablet featuring a carved foliate triangular panel extends across the street elevation. Windows are set within moulded architraves with caps on both the principal and side wall elevations. A one-story gable-roofed wing extends to the east and a small leanto is attached to its back wall. The house sits on a parged stone foundation, is sheathed with wood clapboards and has a standing seam metal roof. Windows are typically two-over-two double-hung wood frame sash; sliding casements have been installed toward the back of the house on the north elevation. A brick chimney is located on the roof ridge near the center of the main block of the house.

A contributing two-story wood-frame carriage barn is associated with the house.

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### 26 Riverview Street

*Date of construction:* ca. 1900

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 2 non-contributing outbuildings due to their having been constructed after the period of significance.

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame gable-entry dwelling, three bays in width with a side passage entrance sheltered by an enclosed porch with hipped roof that extends the full width of the street elevation. A two-story bay with gable roof projects from the south elevation. The house sits on a parged foundation, is sheathed with vinyl siding and has a standing seam metal roof. A brick chimney is centered on the ridge of the roof.

Associated with a one-story wood frame gable entry garage and a small wood frame shed, both non-contributing.

### 28 Riverview Street

*Date of construction:* ca. 1880

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 non-contributing outbuilding due to its having been constructed after the period of significance.

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame dwelling of L-shaped plan, three bays in width with a side-passage entrance sheltered by a wrap-around porch, the hipped roof of which is supported on chamfered posts. The north and south ends of the porch have been enclosed. A second porch extends across the east elevation. Two-over-two double-hung sash are set within moulded architraves. The paired door entrance has glazed upper panels and is set within a bold moulded architrave. The house sits on a stone foundation, is sheathed with wood clapboards and cedar shakes, and has standing seam metal roofs.

A non-contributing one-story gable roofed wood frame garage is associated with the house.

### 34 Riverview Street

*Date of construction:* ca. 1880

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 contributing outbuilding.

*Description:* A two-story brick masonry dwelling, five bays in width, with a center hall plan. The house has a hipped roof; a shallow wall gable emphasizes the entry bay on the principal (west) façade; a second wall gable is centered on the north elevation. A bracketed cornice with foliate details follows the roof line. A two-story wing of contemporary construction extends from the north end of the east side of the main block. A three-bay wide porch with bracketed posts and cornice shelters the entrance and adjacent window bays. Windows consist of two-over-two wood frame double-hung sash. Windows have cast iron lintels fabricated by James McKinney of Albany.<sup>10</sup>

A contributing gable-entry concrete block and wood frame garage is associated with the house.

<sup>10</sup> Diana S. Waite. *Ornamental Ironwork: Two Centuries of Craftsmanship in Albany and Troy, New York* (Albany, NY: Mount Ida Press, 1990), 77.

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### 36 Riverview Street

*Date of construction:* ca. 1890

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 non-contributing outbuilding due to its having been constructed after the period of significance.

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame house of L-shaped plan with intersecting gable roofs, it is three bays in width on its Riverview Street elevation and has a side bay entrance. A one story covered porch extends across the full width of the street façade and returns along the south elevation, engaging the end wall of a slightly projecting wing. The porch features turned columns and spoolwork valances. The house is sheathed with composite shingles which cover the original paneled treatment of clapboards and shingles, which remains visible at the first-floor level. Windows are chiefly undivided double-hung sash set within board architraves; those at the second-floor level on the street façade have elaborately moulded hoods. Some of the windows on the north elevation have been replaced with casement sash. A two-story three-sided bay window is located at the west end of the north elevation. A one-story gable-roofed wing extends to the east and has a mall porch attached to its north elevation. The house sits on a brick foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof.

A non-contributing outbuilding of wood frame construction and sheathed with plywood siding is associated with the house.

### 44 Riverview Street

*Date of construction:* ca. 1950

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 non-contributing building due to its having been constructed after the end of the period of significance

*Description:* A one-story wood-frame gable entry garage with attached one-bay leanto, sheathed with plywood siding, sitting on a poured concrete foundation and with an asphalt shingle roof.

### 48 Riverview Street

*Property Name:* Pico De Gallo Restaurant and Stuyvesant Post Office

*Date of construction:* ca. 1890; ca. 1900

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story wood frame mixed use building, rectangular in plan and five bays in width. The first floor has two commercial storefronts and a carriage bay, all sheltered by a fabric awning supported on pipe columns. A three-sided bay window and bracketed cornice are the chief decorative details of the street facing elevation. The cornice integrates carved fan decorative panels that surmount most of the second-floor windows. The frieze of this cornice is of flush boarding across the northernmost three bays and is of beaded board at the south end of the building, suggesting two separate construction dates. Windows are undivided light double hung sash and are replacements. The building sits on a brick foundation, has wood clapboard sheathing and asphalt roll roofing.

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### **55 Riverview Street (NRL #99000055)**

*Property Name:* Stuyvesant Railroad Depot

*Date of construction:* ca. 1881

*Builders:* DeWitt Mull (mason), Gottlieb Fromer (builder), Edwin Lampman (carpenter)

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* not counted

*Description:* A one-story brick masonry former railroad depot with slate shingled hipped roof. A decorative corbelled brick cornice extends around the building and an awning with metal panel incurved roof supported on openwork cast iron brackets surrounds the station. Windows and doors have round heads and have corbeled brick hoods. Window sills are of bluestone. Window sash are two-over-two, double hung. A three-sided bay window is located at the south end of the west elevation. Elaborate paneled chimneys are located at the north and south ends of the station.

Associated with a non-contributing wood frame outhouse or privy. The design of the privy replicates that of the original. It was constructed ca. 2015.

### **66 Riverview Street**

*Property Name:* Alexander Davis house

*Date of construction:* ca. 1850

*Architect and/or Builder:* Robert Warry

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building

*Description:* A two-story brick masonry dwelling of H-shaped plan, consisting of two gabled pavilions connected by a recessed gable roofed hyphen. The end pavilions feature three-sided bay windows supporting open porches with turned balusters and paneled plinths, accessed via paired openings at the second-floor level. The chief feature of the exterior is the enclosed wood porch, the face of which consists of a conjoined group of three Serliana, and which is approached by a broad staircase. This porch nearly fills the inset between the north and south gabled pavilions. The house sits on a brick foundation and has slate roofs. Bracketed cornices extend along the underside of the eaves on all sides of the building. The south elevation features a secondary entrance, set within an arched opening with glazed panels surrounding it. This entrance bay is further emphasized by a wall gable centered on that elevation. A similar wall gable is centered on the north elevation.

### **78 Riverview Street**

*Date of construction:* ca. 1890; ca. 1970

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 non-contributing outbuilding due to its having been built after the end of the period of significance.

*Description:* A two-story wood frame dwelling, three bays in width with gable wall entrance, sitting on a banked foundation, giving the impression that the house is three stories in height. The side-passage entrance is sheltered by a hipped roof porch that extends the full width of the original portion of the house. Original wood-frame two-over-two double-hung sash remain. A one-story wing, gable roofed, of wood frame construction on a concrete block foundation, extends to the north. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has standing seam and asphalt shingle roofs.

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Associated with a non-contributing two-bay wide wood frame garage constructed ca. 1970.

### **81 Riverview Street**

*Property Name:* Peter J. and Elizabeth Vosburgh house (1820); Van Benschoten Budd house (1858)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1750; ca. 1970

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 2 non-contributing outbuildings due to their having been constructed after the end of the period of significance.

*Description:* A one-and-one-half story wood-frame clapboarded New World Dutch vernacular house, six bays in width with two entrances on its south elevation. It sits on a banked stone foundation, giving access at grade to its basement level at the west end. The house has a side-gable asphalt shingled roof with three shed-roofed dormers; an overhanging eave with upcurved kick extends the full width of the south elevation. An exposed brick fireback is centered on the east end wall; the associated brick chimney straddles the east end of the gable roof. Windows are typically 12-over-12 double-hung sash. A one-story gable-roofed wing is attached to the north face of the house.

A non-contributing wood shed (ca. 1970) and tool shed (ca. 1982) are associated with the house.

### **82 Riverview Street**

*Date of construction:* ca. 1960

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 non-contributing building; 1 non-contributing outbuilding

*Description:* A two-story wood-frame dwelling, four irregularly spaced bays in width, with a crossgable roof. A one-story shed-roofed partially enclosed porch extends across much of the street elevation. The house is sheathed with aluminum siding and has asphalt shingle roofs. Windows are chiefly double-hung sash with divided lights of varying configurations.

Associated non-contributing tree house.

### **114 Riverview Street**

*Property Name:* Dr. Daniel Sargent house (in 1851)

*Date of construction:* ca. 1830; ca. 1875.

*Number of contributing/ non-contributing resources:* 1 contributing building; 1 contributing outbuilding

*Description:* A two-story wood frame dwelling with east and west end pedimented porches, the pediments of which are supported on four Tuscan giant order columns. The main block of the house is three bays in width and has a side-passage entrance with paneled architrave and attached sidelights; this detail is a feature of both the east and west elevations. A one-and-one-half story wing extends from the north wall of the main block of the house; it has one-story shed-roofed leantos attached to its east and west faces. Both the main block and the wing have cornices of sophisticated design featuring closely spaced consoles. The house sits on a stone foundation, is sheathed with wood clapboards and has standing seam metal roofs. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. Two three-sided bay windows on brick foundations were added to the south

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elevation ca. 1875. Brick chimneys are centered on the ridge of the gable roof of the main block and at the north gable end wall of the wing.

A contributing wood frame English barn is associated with the house.

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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
Exploration/Settlement

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1750-1935

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Robert Warry

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Stuyvesant Landing Historic District is significant at a state level under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A in the area of Exploration/Settlement, as an example of small community that was established in the eighteenth century and became, with the development of more efficient transportation technologies during the course of the nineteenth century, a Hudson River landing. This settlement type was part of a system of communities who thrived by exploiting their proximity to the Hudson River to situate themselves as transshipment centers, moving agricultural and manufacturing products from counties adjacent to the Hudson River to quickly growing urban areas. Because of their crucial role with respect to agriculture, Hudson River landings were among the earliest nucleated settlements in the Hudson Valley.<sup>11</sup>

The establishment of the railroad at the river's edge did not adversely affect Stuyvesant Landing's status as a transshipment center; however, the continued evolution of transportation technologies in the early twentieth century ultimately resulted in the abandonment of both the river and railroad as produce transportation corridors, and the transformation of the hamlet into the bedroom community it is today.

The proposed district retains a high degree of integrity both in terms of setting and architecture to the period of significance and is also eligible at the state level under NRHP Criteria C for its collection of a number of well-preserved examples of representative vernacular types and historicist styles popular in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The Period of Significance of the Stuyvesant Landing Historic District extends from ca. 1750, the estimated construction date of the oldest extant building, to 1935. The Period covers the initial settlement era; the community's development as a commercial, manufacturing and shipping center on the Hudson; its transformation as a railroad town after the Hudson River Railroad (later New York Central) was built in 1851; and its commercial decline after a devastating fire destroyed its waterfront business center in 1880. By 1935, most of the buildings in the district had been completed and it had become the bedroom community that it remains today.

The Stuyvesant Landing Historic District is significant for its embodiment of the characteristics associated with a Hudson River Landing community, a crucial component in the economic system that brought the Hudson valley's agricultural products to urban markets, literally feeding the growth of New York City during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Its exemplary buildings of various styles and vernacular types regionally popular during the period of

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<sup>11</sup> David William Voorhees. "The Pre-Revolutionary Landings of Columbia County," in *Columbia County History & Heritage* 4: 1 (Spring 2005), 8.

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significance reflect the wealth of this small community, acquired through its role as a transshipment center for agricultural produce.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Criterion A—Exploration/ Settlement**

The Stuyvesant Landing Historic District is significant under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A as a typical Hudson River landing community whose initial success was based upon its ability to serve as a transshipment site for farm produce generated in northern Columbia County and western Berkshire County, connecting these producers to markets in the urban centers of Albany, and most especially, New York City. This role continued as transportation technologies changed, from sloops, to steamboats, to railroads.

While Stuyvesant did not emerge as an independent entity until 1823, its European roots go back to the 1640s when thirteen Dutch and Walloon settlers established the town of Kinderhook. This settlement pattern was unusual in the Hudson Valley because it was not dominated by one family in a patroonship or manor. The name Kinderhook, which translates as “children’s corner,” harkens back to Henry Hudson’s sail up the river in 1609 when he came ashore in what is today Stuyvesant and was greeted by many friendly Indians with many children. Most of the land in the town of Stuyvesant was purchased from the Mahikan Indians, often for a very small remuneration, but purchase of the land was a prerequisite for a patent or grant for the land from the government at Fort Orange (Albany). The Powell patent of 1665, which included the area which became the village of Stuyvesant, was a prime example of this kind of land transaction.<sup>12</sup>

In this early period, two landings existed to the north and south of the hamlet but there was no deep-water harbor. The prominent farmers of the period, with Dutch names such as Van Hoesen, Van Valkenburgh, Van Der Poel and Clow, had to rely on these ports outside of the hamlet to ship their produce. The Van Schaack family had early interests in the community, as evidenced by a letter written by David van Schaack to his brother Peter van Schaack on 3 December 1784, then exiled in England:

Did I ever tell you that a fine city is built and building at Claverack [today’s Hudson], by a number of wealthy Quakers from Rhode Island? About 100 houses (and some very elegant) are already done. We begin to feel the good effects of it already. They have raised the price of all kinds of country produce, which enables many people to pay their debts. Next summer I expect our Landing will begin a city, as a number of rich merchants are expected from some of the Islands for the purpose. A few years only and we will be a great people here....The new merchants have had all the lumber (which has been astonishing at our Landing) brought to our Landing for this year, but

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<sup>12</sup> Edward A. Collier. *Old Kinderhook* (New York and London: G. P. Putnam’s Sons/ The Knickerbocker Press, 1914), 46

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this winter we will put in for our share...The New Englanders are settling constantly among us, and will, in a few years, give this country a new face.<sup>13</sup>

The sanguine predictions of Van Schaack never came to pass, although the family continued to invest in the community, the next generation constructing two of the largest houses in the village.

The site of the south landing was changed in about 1800, to a location approximately 700 feet north, due to silting in of its original site.<sup>14</sup> In 1813 Kinderhook Landing was described as consisting of “15 dwellings, several stores, shops, & c., but its trade is declining.” Previous to that year an academy had been established, which was described at that time as “very large and respectable” and having “70 scholars.”<sup>15</sup>

With the shift in the river, enterprising businessmen moved in. Among the first were Abel S. Peters, Stephen Wendover and Walter Butler who owned and operated several sloops, transporting produce such as wheat, wool and fruit to New York City in two-week round trip journeys. Peters occupied the upper docks and Butler the lower docks, with Wendover occupying the middle area. In 1819, Peters built a warehouse which was converted to a residence in the 1850s and still stands. A store established by Butler and Van Valkenburgh at the lower landing eventually became a cigar factory which Franklin Ellis conjectured, in 1878, was the oldest structure in the hamlet.<sup>16</sup>

By 1823, when Stuyvesant became an independent town named after the Dutch Director-General of New Netherland, Peter Stuyvesant (ca. 1610-1672), its Landing had become a thriving commercial community. In 1824 its housing stock had expanded to 25 dwellings and included a post office, together with the “several stores, shops, & c.” enumerated 11 years previously.<sup>17</sup>

With the breakup of the monopoly on steam travel after the 1824 Supreme Court decision in *Gibbons v Ogden*, steamships began to dock at Stuyvesant Landing.<sup>18</sup> Spring freshets regularly threatened the prosperity of the nascent community; that of April 1829 carried away portions of the grain warehouse of Peck & Griffing, and flooded others including those of Butler & Wight, and the Wendovers.<sup>19</sup> The community consisted, in 1834, of “about 50 houses, a few stores, a post-office, church, &c.”<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> David van Schaack to Peter van Schaack, 3 December 1784, quoted in “Early History of Hudson and Kinderhook Landing,” *The Rough Notes* (Kinderhook, NY), 22 April 1876, 2.

<sup>14</sup> Peter H. Stott. *Looking for Work: Industrial Archeology in Columbia County, New York* (Kinderhook, NY: Columbia County Historical Society, 2007), 303.

<sup>15</sup> Horatio Gates Spafford. *A Gazetteer of the State of New-York* (Albany, NY: H. C. Southwick, 1813), 219.

<sup>16</sup> Ellis, *History*, 357.

<sup>17</sup> Horatio Gates Spafford. *A Gazetteer of the State of New-York* (Albany, NY: B. D. Packard/ Troy, NY: The Author, 1824), 266.

<sup>18</sup> Ellis, *History*, 357.

<sup>19</sup> “The Hudson—Freshet at Stuyvesant,” *Charleston Courier*, 22 April 1829, 6, reprinting an article from the *Kinderhook Herald*.

<sup>20</sup> Robert J. Vanderwater. *The Tourist, or Pocket Manual for Travellers [sic] on the Hudson River...* (New York, NY: Harper & Brothers, 1834), 37.

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In 1836 the names “Kinderhook Landing” and “Stuyvesant Landing” were still being used interchangeably. The community was described in that year as the Town’s post village, and consisted of

a Dutch Reformed Church, about 50 dwellings, 3 ware houses, 5 stores, 2 taverns, and 3 lumber yards; a steamboat and 2 barges, plying weekly to New York. Nearly opposite, on the W. bank of the river, is a light house; there was another on the E. 2 miles above, which was overthrown by the flood in 1832. The Albany steam boats regularly stop at the village, which is the landing for a large proportion of the northern part of the county.<sup>21</sup>

In that same year the Kinderhook and Stuyvesant Steamboat Association was established, spawning more commercial growth. Eventually, steamboats were supplanted by propeller ships and by the Civil War era, barges pulled by steamboats were replaced by propeller boats such as the “St. Nicholas,” “Wyoming,” “A. Davis,” and “Andrew Harder.” The owners of these ships lived in homes built in the Landing or on the bluffs above the river.<sup>22</sup>

Although business interests stabilized the economy of the village, its population does not appear to have increased significantly during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. In 1842 the community contained the same number of houses reported eight years earlier, although the number of stores and store-houses had increased to “10 or 12,” one of the two taverns had closed in the intervening years, and it the community lost its post office.<sup>23</sup> As late as 1860 there remained but one church in the community (the Dutch Reformed Church), “a flouring mill, a foundry, 2 coal yards, a lumber yard, and 34 houses,” and the post office had been re-established. The 1872 Gazetteer reported the same statistics but increased the number of dwellings to 45.<sup>24</sup> Four hundred inhabitants were reported as living in the community in 1878, suggesting some growth during that decade.<sup>25</sup>

Paralleling the development of river transport, the Hudson River Railroad built its main line through Stuyvesant Landing in 1851. A railroad depot was built adjacent to the docks which, like the docks, serviced Kinderhook and Stuyvesant. The New York Central acquired the Hudson River Railroad in 1864 and further linked Stuyvesant to New York City and Albany. Initially, the railroad mainly served passengers, and the two modes of transportation co-existed for several decades. Steamboats and propeller boats for the most part moved cargo that was too expensive to be shipped overland. However, despite the dominance of rail travel, steamboat lines also offered excursion tours to New York City, including trips to Coney Island and fishing excursions to the ocean. In the 1870s, steamboats also offered regularly scheduled trips to Albany.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Thomas F. Gordon. *Gazetteer of the State of New York* (Philadelphia: The Author, 1836), 412.

<sup>22</sup> Ellis, *History*, 357.

<sup>23</sup> John Disturnell. *A Gazetteer of the State of New-York* (Albany, NY: J. Disturnell, 1842),387.

<sup>24</sup> J. H. French. *Gazetteer of the State of New York* (Syracuse: R. P. Smith, 1860), 248; Franklin B. Hough. *Gazetteer of the State of New York* (Albany, NY: Andrew Boyd, 1872), 241.

<sup>25</sup> Ellis, *History*, 356.

<sup>26</sup> Virginia Martin. *The Hamlet and the River: Stuyvesant Landing, New York, 1850-1880* (MA thesis, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY, 1999), 22.

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Transportation and shipping inspired the creation of new businesses in the hamlet. Among these were the Stuyvesant Hotel and two saloons frequented by locals and travelers alike. In addition, several manufacturing enterprises were established, such as the Backus, Smith and Sargent stove foundry, established in 1853. The foundry changed ownership in 1863 and became S.W. Gibbs and Company, then again in 1873, becoming the Stuyvesant Stove Company. The consumer stoves it manufactured for heating and cooking were marketed across the country and by 1880 the stove works employed over fifty men.<sup>27</sup>

The river also allowed for easy and economical access to other raw materials and easy marketing of finished goods. For example, the readily available clay in the region allowed for the establishment of profitable brick making businesses, the largest of these being the Cary brickyard in Newton Hook, immediately south of the Landing and the Brouseau brick yard in Poelsburg, to the north. Within the confines of the town, the brick works of Peter and Thomas Houghtaling and George B. Schultz were established in 1856 and averaged an output of 24,000 bricks per day.<sup>28</sup> In the late nineteenth century these brickyards established year-round production with the invention of moveable huts for excavating clay and “drier” houses to cure the brick before firing. The bricks were then transported from the Landing by barge in the summer and train in winter.<sup>29</sup>

The ice industry was also important to the economy of the hamlet and many farmhands welcomed the opportunity to work in the ice industry during the winter months. Harvested Ice was stored under sawdust in huge ice houses, then shipped to New York City and to ports as far away as the West Indies. Two of these ice houses remained in the hamlet until the manufacture of artificial ice, electric refrigeration, and the pollution of the river brought it all to a halt around 1925.<sup>30</sup>

Although manufacturing became increasingly important, the largest area of the township was still devoted to agriculture with hay, straw, grain, potatoes, poultry, fruit and dairy products transported by river and rail to New York City and Albany. The Stuyvesant Steam Flouring Mills, erected by Peter and Thomas Houghtaling and George B. Shultz in 1855, allowed farmers to bring their wheat and corn to just one center, and helped increase the amount of flour moving out of Stuyvesant. All of this required storage and warehouses also became an important part of the Landing’s economy.<sup>31</sup>

Industries such as brick manufacturing and the railroad attracted immigrant families to the Landing, adding Irish and Italians to the Dutch, German and Swedish descendants of the original settlers. Three churches were established: Reformed Dutch (1831), German Evangelical (1871)

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<sup>27</sup> Ellis, *History*, 357.

<sup>28</sup> Ellis, *History*, 357; Priscilla B. Frisbee. *A Brief History of the Town of Stuyvesant* (Stuyvesant, NY: Town of Stuyvesant Bicentennial Committee, 1976), 7.

<sup>29</sup> Stott, *Looking for Work*, 312.

<sup>30</sup> David Levine, “When NYC was hot, upstate was cool,” *Times-Union* (Albany, NY), 27 January, A1, A3, A4.

<sup>31</sup> Stott, *Looking for Work*, 309.

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and the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity (1873).<sup>32</sup> To accommodate the influx of immigrant families, a four-room brick schoolhouse was erected in the Landing in 1890.

On May 13, 1880, a catastrophic fire destroyed “nearly all the business portion of Stuyvesant Landing...including the Railroad depot, freight houses, ice houses, and many other buildings.”<sup>33</sup> The fire was confined mostly to the streets nearest the docks and railroad, sparing most residences, but the destruction to warehouses and industry was extensive. Among the structures destroyed were the hotel, post office, original railroad depot, freight house and steamboat office, as well as several warehouses, stores, the lumber and coal yard, and the Stuyvesant Stone Foundry. The Catholic church also burned, as well as four markets, two saloons and three residential properties. Without insurance, rebuilding was slow and incomplete, beginning with six structures, including the hotel, railroad depot (1881) and dock.<sup>34</sup> Many manufacturers, including the brickyard to the north and the stove factory did not rebuild. The Catholic church was not rebuilt until 1921; for forty years after the fire the congregation met in the ballroom of the rebuilt Stuyvesant Hotel.<sup>35</sup>

The clearing of the sand bar in the Hudson River near the Landing “which...caused so much annoyance to navigators” in 1887 did not significantly reverse the commercial fortunes of the community.<sup>36</sup> A planned rail connection between Valatie, Kinderhook and Stuyvesant Landing that was under consideration at that time was ultimately directed to the south, to the City of Hudson, furthering the ascending fortunes of that community.<sup>37</sup> Another fire near the waterfront in 1895, which consumed three businesses including “George Fitzpatrick’s saloon, E. Clapp’s store and stable and H. A. Best’s storehouse on the dock,” further stymied the recovery of the commercial interests in the village.<sup>38</sup>

As the twentieth century dawned, the river’s course and continuing transportation innovations changed the hamlet once again. The channel that allowed boats to dock at Stuyvesant Landing silted in and, during World War I, the New York Central Railroad purchased the docks to provide a right of way for their vehicles, ending public access.<sup>39</sup> At the same time, farmers were beginning to rely upon trucks and an improved road system to haul their produce to market. The need for commodities such as brick and ice diminished with the use of steel and refrigeration.

Improvement of roads to facilitate vehicular traffic, including the completion of a concrete road connecting the Albany Post Road (US Route 9) at Kinderhook with the Landing in ca. 1922, brought increased motor tourism to the village, making it a “mecca for tourists during the whole

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<sup>32</sup> Ellis, *History*, 379.

<sup>33</sup> “Home and Vicinity,” *Red Hook Journal*, 14 May 1880, 3.

<sup>34</sup> Martin, *The Hamlet and the River*, 68.

<sup>35</sup> Priscilla B. Frisbee and Juanita Snyder Knott. *Stories of Stuyvesant* (Stuyvesant, NY: Town of Stuyvesant, 2011), 8.

<sup>36</sup> “Notes Along the Hudson River,” *Rockland County Journal* (Nyack, NY), 30 July 1887, 1.

<sup>37</sup> “Local Sheaves,” *Chatham Republican*, 4 March 1887, 1; “Local Sheaves,” *Chatham Republican*, 12 June 1888, 1.

<sup>38</sup> “A fire at Stuyvesant Landing...,” *Red Hook Journal*, 19 July 1895, 3.

<sup>39</sup> Frisbee and Knott, *Stories*, 13.

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of the automobile season.”<sup>40</sup> By the second quarter of the twentieth century, the Landing was primarily a residential community with agriculture as the major income source for those living on its periphery. Today it is a bedroom community, with homeowners working in nearby Hudson and Albany.

### Criterion C—Architecture

One of the strengths of the Stuyvesant Landing Historic District is the result of its slow, but continuous growth during the period of significance, ca. 1750-1935. Lack of development pressures resulted in the retention of older dwellings as the village population slowly increased. Because of this, fine examples of dwellings reflecting the regional New World Dutch vernacular as well as regional interpretations of nationally popular styles in domestic architecture up to 1935 can be found in the community.

The earliest-built dwelling in the district (81 Riverview Street, ca. 1750, contributing) reflects the New World Dutch vernacular which predominated in the region from the seventeenth century into the early nineteenth century. The house retains the character-defining features of its type, including steeply pitched roof, south orientation, banked foundation, linear plan and large exposed ceiling beams retaining smooth sides. The basement retains two large octagonal columns, relics from a time when the lower level of the dwelling served as a warehouse. Other dwellings in the district (for example 1012 NY Route 9J, contributing) incorporate New World Dutch houses into houses that were greatly enlarged in the later nineteenth century.

The Hendrick van Schaack house (1081 NY Route 9J, contributing), a neoclassical dwelling of a type that became popular among the region’s wealthiest families beginning in the 1740s and up to the Revolution, reflects colonial aspirations of the merchant class. Other regional examples include the David van Schaack house in Kinderhook (1774), and the Vly house, constructed for the Cuyler family in today’s City of Rensselaer (ca. 1767, razed). The similarities between these three examples point to the possibility of the same builder/architect for all three.

The second Van Schaack house in the village (1091 NY Route 9J, contributing), constructed in 1807, reflects the modification of this regional form in the post-Revolution period, with shallower plan and large kitchen and service wing. Its center passage plan became widely adopted during the course of the nineteenth century.

The “modern style” of the early nineteenth century (erroneously, but popularly called “Federal” style, but in fact a version of Roman neoclassicism) is reflected in the Dr. Daniel Sargent house (114 Riverview Street, contributing), constructed ca. 1830. With its two porticoes, facing east and west, and its elevated siting, the house was clearly designed for picturesque effect.

The Greek Revival style has a fine representative example in the hamlet in the J. P. Acker house (18 Riverview Street, contributing), constructed ca. 1840. Comparison of the porticoes of the Sargent and Acker houses instructively demonstrates the evolution of popular taste from the

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<sup>40</sup> Bishop Gibbons, 8.

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delicate proportions favored in the early nineteenth century to the robust detailing of the middle decades of that century. Numerous other examples of Greek Revival aesthetics applied to traditional vernacular forms include houses at 984 and 1019 NY 9J (both contributing).

Later historicist styles are exemplified by excellent examples in the hamlet. These include the Rundbogenstil-styled Alexander Davis house (66 Riverview Street, contributing), the carpenter gothic of 4 Church Street (contributing) and the Italianate of 20 and 34 Riverview Street (both contributing). Later aesthetic movements are similarly represented, including the Queen Anne style (48 Riverview Street and 1005 NY Route 9J, both contributing), the stick style (the former Methodist Episcopal church at 56 Church Street and 82 CR 26A, both contributing), as well as numerous examples of late-nineteenth century eclectic style dwellings. Early twentieth century aesthetic movements are represented by examples of the Colonial Revival style (68 CR 26A, contributing) and the bungalow style (10 Riverview Street, contributing).

### **Conclusion**

The Stuyvesant Landing Historic District retains important residential, institutional and commercial structures, embodying the history of the community from ca. 1750 until 1935—its period of significance—and representing the initial settlement, years of success as a regional transshipment center, commercial decline after a disastrous fire, and finally its transformation as a result of the automobile into a bedroom community beginning in the early twentieth century. Buildings and associated landscapes within the district offer excellent examples of all the major architectural styles and house types popular during the period of significance.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

\_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

\_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register

\_\_\_ previously determined eligible by the National Register

\_\_\_ designated a National Historic Landmark

\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

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**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 75.9 \_\_\_\_\_

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The district is generally triangular in form. The west boundary generally follows the east side of the CSX/Amtrak railroad tracks down to a point south of that line's intersection with NY Route 9J. The east boundary follows NY Route 9J to its intersection with Church Street as far north as the north line of Firwood Cemetery, taking in all contributing properties on the east side of both those public ways. At the cemetery, the boundary turns west to exclude several structures that would not contribute to the district. Turning northeast and crossing CR26A, the boundary follows the course of Summerset Road to a tree line on its east side that designates a parcel boundary. The boundary then turns west, following the parcel boundaries of the agricultural parcel and the associated dwelling identified as 1091 NY 9J, to the point of beginning.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.) The boundaries encompass all the structures located within the hamlet of Stuyvesant Landing which are associated with the district themes, were constructed during the period of significance, and retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the district.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

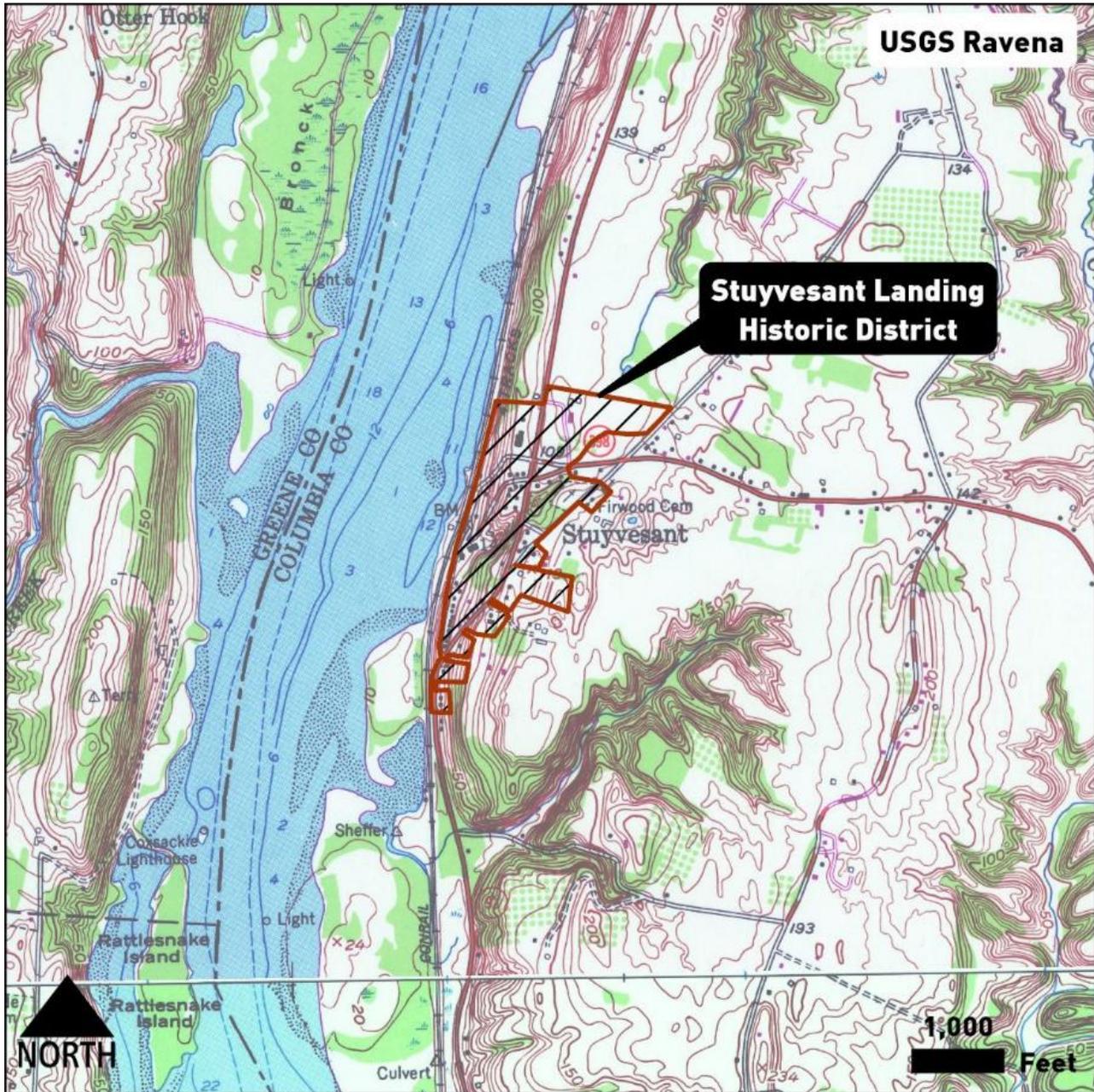
name/title: Walter R. Wheeler, Senior Architectural Historian  
organization: Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.  
street & number: 1744 Washington Avenue Extn.  
city or town: Rensselaer state: New York zip code: 12144  
e-mail wwheeler@hartgen.com  
telephone: 838.900.3522  
date: 12 August 2025

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Additional Documentation

USGS Map



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District outline on July 2025 orthoimagery.

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### Historic Maps



Figure 1. Otley 1851.





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Figure 4. 1888 Beers.

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**Historic Images**



Figure 5. Advertisement for the sale of the Daniel Platt house at Kinderhook Landing, today's Stuyvesant Landing (The Bee [Hudson, NY], 21 September 1802, 4).

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*Figure 6. Ambrotype view of commercial structures located between the Hudson River and the railroad, looking southwest, ca. 1865 (Private Collection).*

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*Figure 7. View east-northeast toward Stuyvesant Landing from the west shore of the Hudson River by Aaron Veeder of Albany, ca. 1870 (Private Collection).*

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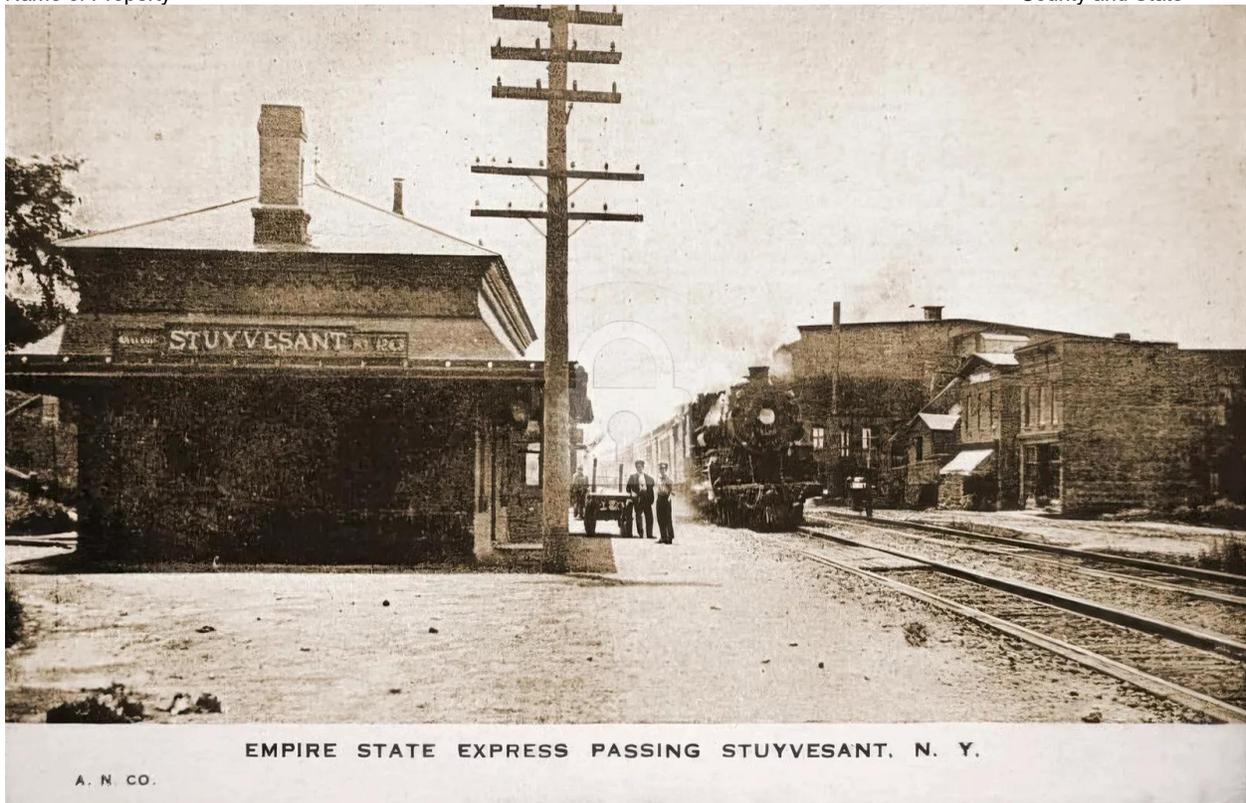


Figure 8. Early twentieth century postcard view looking south, showing the railroad depot and now removed buildings along the riverside (Private Collection).

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Figure 9. Stuyvesant Hotel, from a ca. 1922 real estate offering (Private Collection).

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Figure 10. 66 Riverview Street, in an engraving published in *Bullock's American Cottage Builder* (1854).

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Figure 11. 66 Riverview Street, engraved view of 1858.

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Figure 12. 18 Riverview Street, engraved view published in 1858.

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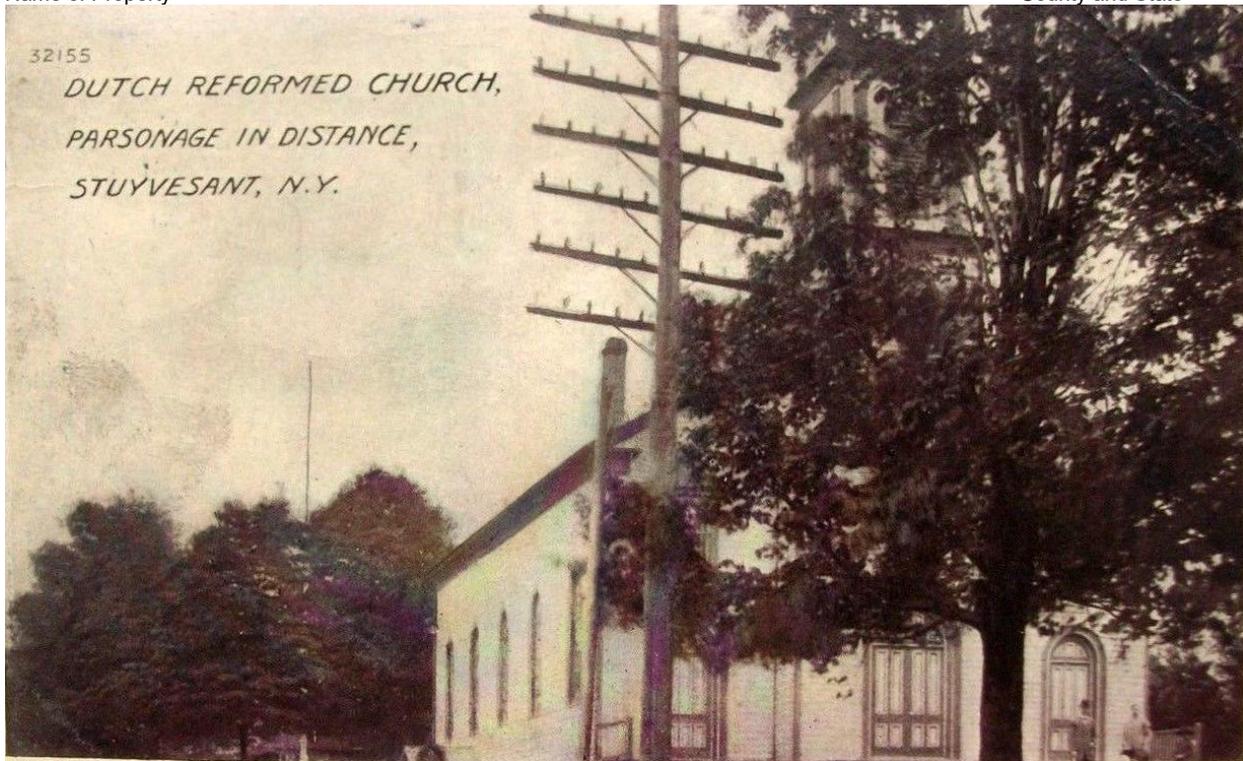


Figure 13. Postcard view of the Dutch Reformed Church by the Pandrocol Post Card & Novelty Company of Albany, NY, mailed in 1917 (Private Collection).

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Figure 14. View looking northeast of 1081 NY Route 9J, published by the Albertype Company, ca. 1905 (Private Collection).

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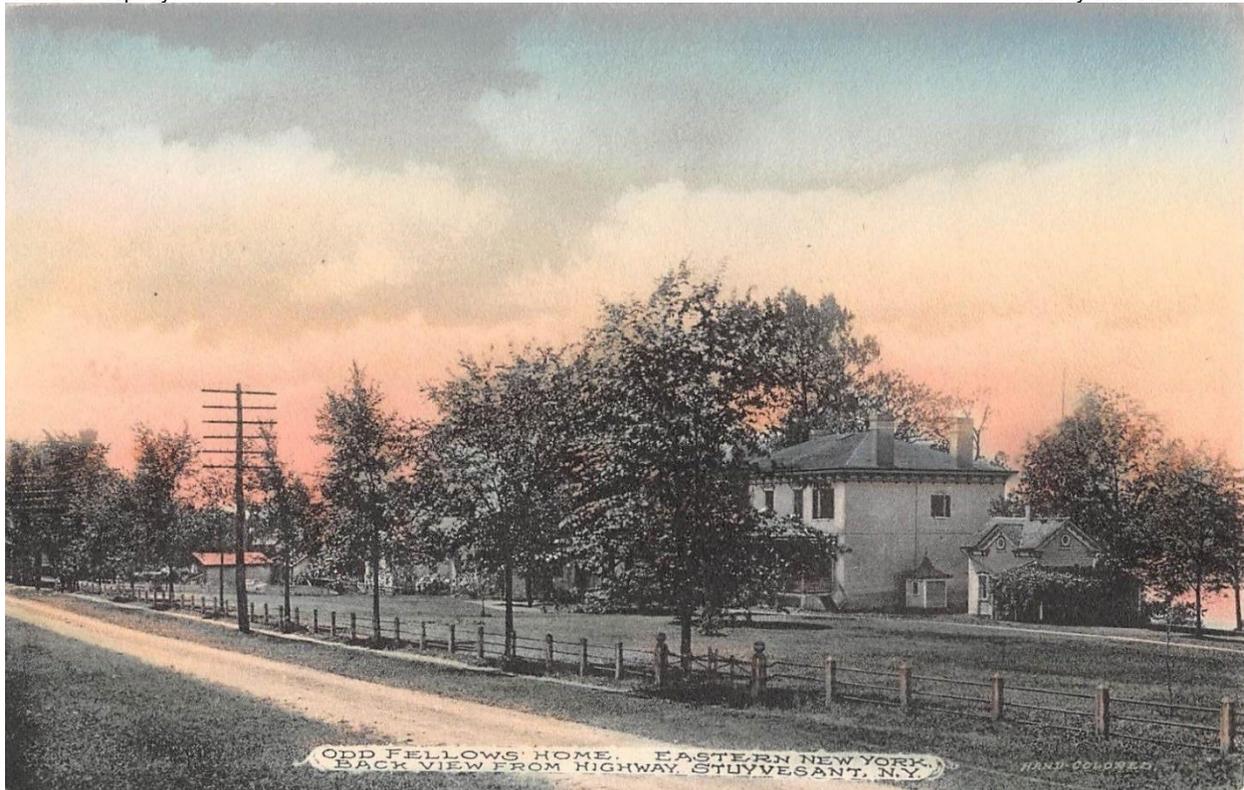


Figure 15. View of NY Route 9J looking southwest, with 1081 NY Route 9J at right, published by the Albertype Company and mailed in 1907 (Private Collection).



Figure 16. Henry van Schaack house, 1091 NY Route 9J, in a photograph taken 30 May 1959 (Private Collection).

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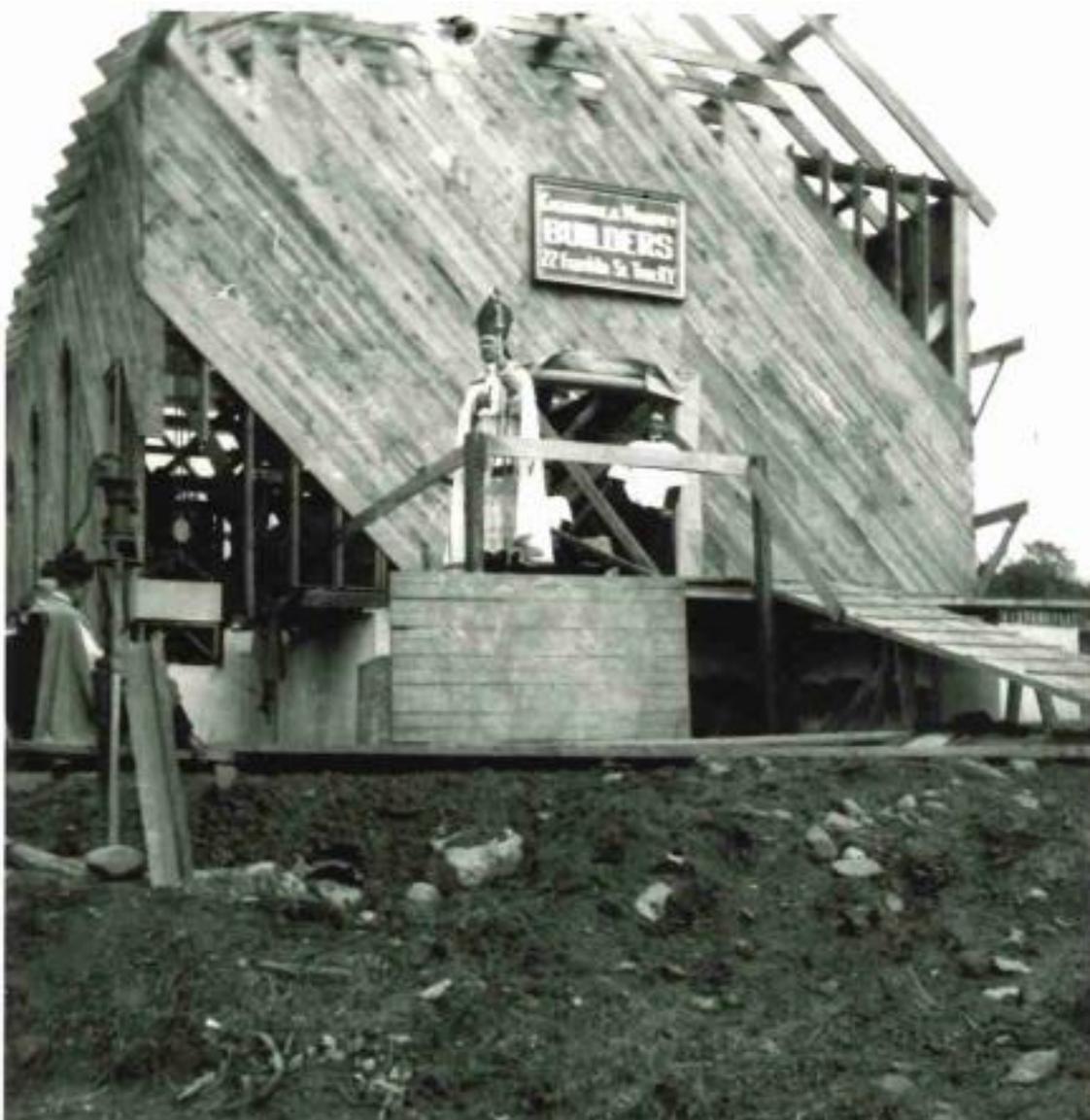


Figure 17. Cornerstone laying ceremony for the Catholic church, showing its wood frame construction, subsequently covered by a brick and stone veneer (Private Collection).

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*Figure 18. 34 Riverview Street in a photo taken ca. 1910 (Private Collection).*

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*Figure 19. Ice harvesting on the Hudson, 1 January 1912 (New York State Archives, A3045). Stuyvesant Landing is visible in the background.*

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## Photographs



## Photo locations map

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Stuyvesant Landing Historic District

City or Vicinity: Hamlet of Stuyvesant Landing; Town of Stuyvesant

County: Columbia

State: New York

Photographer: Steven J. Taylor (except as noted)

Date Photographed: 26 March and September 2024; 26 May, 10 July and 13 August 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 28. Outbuilding associated with 1091 New York Route 9J, looking southwest.

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- 2 of 28. 1091 New York Route 9J, looking west-southwest.
- 3 of 28. New York Route 9J, looking north from just north of intersection with County Route 26A.
- 4 of 28. 114 Riverview Street, looking north-northeast.
- 5 of 28. 1081 New York Route 9J, looking northeast.
- 6 of 28. 68 County Route 26A, looking southeast.
- 7 of 28. County Route 26A, looking west-southwest from its intersection with Summerset Road.
- 8 of 28. Intersection of Clow Lane and County Route 26A, looking east.
- 9 of 28. 39 County Route 26A, looking north.
- 10 of 28. Clow Lane, looking north.
- 11 of 28. 81 Riverview Street, looking north-northeast.
- 12 of 28. 66 Riverview Street, looking northeast.
- 13 of 28. Stuyvesant Railroad depot, looking north-northeast.
- 14 of 28. Stuyvesant Hotel (4 County Route 26A) and 48 Riverview Street, looking east from the Hudson River (photo by Kim Mendez).
- 15 of 28. Riverview Street looking north.
- 16 of 28. 34 Riverview Street, looking east.
- 17 of 28. Riverview Street, looking southeast.
- 18 of 28. 10 Riverview Street, looking east-southeast.
- 19 of 28. 950 New York Route 9J, looking east.
- 20 of 28. 984 New York Route 9J, looking east-northeast.
- 21 of 28. 5 (aka 9) Rectory Lane, former Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, looking northeast.

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- 22 of 28. 3 (aka 7) Rectory Lane, looking east.
- 23 of 28. 1012 New York Route 9J, looking southeast.
- 24 of 28. 4 Church Street, looking east-southeast.
- 25 of 28. New York Route 9J, looking north toward its juncture with Church Street.
- 26 of 28. 19 Church Street, looking east-northeast.
- 27 of 28. Firwood Cemetery, looking west-northwest.
- 28 of 28. 56 Church Street, the former Methodist Episcopal Church, looking southeast.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.







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NEW YORK STATE  
**BENJAMIN F. BUTLER**  
BORN HERE 1795—DIED 1868  
A REVISOR OF STATE LAWS;  
REGENT 1828—32; ATTORNEY  
GENERAL U. S. 1838—39;  
ACTING SEC. OF WAR 1836—37

NEW YORK STATE  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



NEW YORK STATE  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

45





